



PASSING THE CAMERA.

Special Correspondence of The Sanday Republic.

Tonawanda, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Finally completed, here is a giant automatic man, which will be placed upon public exhibition within have gotten out. The public, excited by the mystery, have exaggerated the facts, and many people in Tonawanda believe he is twenty or thirty feet high and capable of performing practically every feat within the reach of an ordinary intelligent citizen.

The facts, however, as they exist, are sufficiently extraordinary. After a great deal of maneuvering I finally secured permission to enter the shop where the automatic man is kept.

inches in height, with broad shoulders. He stands erect, wears a duck outing suit, and at first glance looks like an enormous live man, fashionably dressed.

He not only walks and rans, but rolls his eyes from side to side in a natural manner, and most extraordinary of all, he talks.

The automatic man, which has now been finished after years of experiment and work, is, says the inventor, ready at the present time to undertake a journey from New York to San Francisco.

Louis Philip Perew is the inventor of this automaton. Perew declares that he is only walting for the o. k. of the principal stock-holders controlling his invention, when the giant man tooling and any stock of the principal stock-holders controlling his invention, when the giant man tooling any automatic was worked.

The inventor said that he would show me giant man notifing an automatic man is kept.

At first sight it was hard to believe that he was not a living creature. He stood erect in front of a tour-wheeled automable. His he was not a living creature, He stood erect in front of a tour-wheeled automable. His he was not a living creature, He stood erect in front of a tour-wheeled automable. His he was not a living creature, He stood erect in front of a tour-wheeled automable. His he was not a living creature, He stood erect in front of a tour-wheeled automable. His he was not a living creature, He stood erect in front of a tour-wheeled automable. His he was not a living creature, He stood erect in front of a tour-wheeled automable. His he was not a living creature, He stood erect in front of a tour-wheeled automable. His he was not a living creature, He stood erect in front of a tour-wheeled automable. His he was not a living creature, He stood erect in front of a tour-wheeled automable. His he was not a living creature, He stood erect in front of a tour-wheeled automable. His he was not a living creature, He stood erect in front of a tour-wheeled automable. His he was not a living creature, He stood erect in front of a tour-wheeled automable

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waiting for the o. k. of the principal stock-holders controlling his invention, when the glant man, pulling an automobile, will be sent from Tonawanda to New York and then will begin a journey across the continent.

The construction of the automatic giant has been going on secretly at Tonawanda for over a year. The large shop in which the work has progressed was carefully guarded from the public, and only within the last few days have the facts leaked out to the people of Tonawanda.

The greatest curiosity now exists through-



MECHANICAL MAN, WITH INVENTOR, LOUIS PHILLIPS PEREW, STANDING BY HIS SIDE.



WALKING TOWARD THE CAMERA. J. A. Deschinger and F. Michaels, who will accompany him across the continent, in the rig.

On reaching the inventor the automaten stopped. Looking at the party, his lips moved, and I was dumfounded to hear him announce in a deep bass voice: "I am going to walk from New York to San Francisco."

After this he turned about and walked across the hall. Mr. Perew, the inventor, laid a large piece of wood in from of the automaton, in order to show how he could pass over it. With eyes turning from side to side, the glant stepped upon the wood, lifted himself over it and stepped down upon the foor on the other side.

He made no noise, except by the creaking of his No. 13½ leather shoes. After this the automaton was sent on a run about the hall.

All the secret workings of this extraordinary mechanical wonder were concealed from sight. The inventor refused to explain the motive-power. I believe, however, that he is driven by an electric engine, and that the pipe which connects him with the automatoh lays an important part in working the machinery.

It is said that in the head is some kind of Clockwork that moves the eyes and lips, and that in his cheet there is a phonograph to do the talking.

The construction of this plant has been going on at Tonawanda for ten months in the old State Armory building. The idea of making such a machiner are somewhall and the best of workmen to assist him and took plenty of time and pains to insure making the automaton a success. During the last six months a large number of experiments have been tried with the meaning of an at Tonawanda for ten months in the old State Armory building. The idea of making such a machiner as conceived by Perew as far back as 1881.

At that time he manufactured a wooden man, two and one-half feet high, attached to a common cart. This little automaton successfully pulled the wagon from place

SCENES AT THE CITY HOSPITAL.

HAY FEVER—Many Theories About Its Cause—It Seems the Special Affliction of High-Strung, Nervous People-Hints as to Its Treatment. ...

dies in convuisions. But uppleasant as the ordeal may be, the captive knows that death will come to his relief soon, and death has a dignity all its own.

Now, the sufferer from hay fever (always spelled with capital letterts by its victims) has neither the hope of quick relief nor the dignity of a life and death struggle for his consolation. He is tickled as the victim of Chinese justice is, only here it is the sensitive membraneous system that is attacked at a point where it can only be reached by the most ingenious de-

vices of modern medicine. He spectes and writhes and writhes and sneezes. If he is a mere ordinary man he swears, too, and the consciousness of profanity's impotence adds polgnancy to his

I have an idea that what enabled the late Henry Ward Beecher to bear up so nobly under afflictions was that his profession saved him from swearing, and that he found the subject very useful as material for magazine articles, wherein he could talk to the whole world about himself. You see there is nothing on earth a hay fever victim enjoys so much as discussing the topic with any one who will listen to him.

It is a curious fact that this trouble seems to be the special affliction of people of Anglo-Saxon blood. The French are almost free from it. With Indians and negroes it is far rarer than the smallnox. The Irish and Scotch are occasional sufferers. But wherever the Englishman goes -in India, in Australia, even in parts of Canada-he carries hay fever with him, and the American is almost as bad. It's a pretty safe proposition that our soldiers have taken it to Manila, and that some of them are now sneezing in Pekin violently



Many a woman has periodic crying bells. She meets her husband with eyes red and swollen and he cries out:
"What has happened?" "Nothing" his
wife replies. "I don't know what is the matter with me, but I just had to have a good cry." Men don't have crying spells. It would seem therefore that an affection confined to women must have its cause in the womanly nature. There is no doubt that a diseased condition of the delicate womanly organs, is in gen-eral responsible for feminine nervous-

ness and hysteria. The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes women happy by making them healthy. There are no more crying spells. "Favorite Prescription" inflammation, ulceration and female weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

There is no medicine "just as good." There is no medicine "just as good."

Accept no substitute.

"For three years," writes Mrs. Mary A. Sasser,
of High Laniar Co., Texas, "I suffered with falling of the womb, also ulceration of the womb.
After using three bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription,' four of 'Golden Medical Discovery'
and two vials of 'Piensani Pellets,' I found relief. I am able to do my work with ease. I recommend your wonderful medicine to all my
friends, for I truly believe it saved my life."

Free. Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser,
in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of

in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of me-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing v. Cloth binding 31 stamps. Ad-Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. it. They are Americans

Another strange thing about hay fever is that the day laborer in city or country almost never has it. The educated persons, who are also the nervous persons in a community, are its chosen victims. As to the causes given for the disease, they are almost as many as the physicians who have made its study as specialty. Here are a few:
Heat—This theory, apparently sustained
by the fact that the symptoms are not unlike those persons suffering from heat, "fell
down" when it was considered that the hottest climates are exempt.
Light-Longer days were for a time sup-

posed to have something to do with the trouble. But, as Doctor Hollopeter says in his interesting book, the "Land of the Mid-night Sun," knows nothing of hay fever. Dust-Seemingly sustained by the experi-ence of many patients. Negatived by the act that in the months of the strongest winds when most dust is in the air there

s no hay fever. Odors-Many flowers were supposed to be responsible for the excitation of the nos-trils. Peppermint, violets and roses were blamed. This theory has not been altogether abandoned, though much weakened

by later investigations.

Pollen-Nine-tenths of the victims will tell you that the pollen of growing plants and trees causes their distress. Golden rod and rag weed are chiefly feared in this country. In Australia the cape weed is the worst. The blossoms of the manage tree are held to do the mischlef in India. There is, indeed, a strong similarity between hay fever and the effect of ivy poisoning. Toxin-Some experts, while conceding that pollen produces hay fever, say it does so only indirectly, the fermentation of the

feit almost immediately.

Heredity-So far as known, though there
are many cases among children, not one is recorded except where one or both of the parents have been sufferers. There were two other hay fever patients in Mr. Beech-

pollen creating a toxin that makes itself

r's family. Neurosis—That nerve habit, as it is called, has much to do with the difficulty seems certain. One woman sneezed violently on having a rose handed to her, before she learned that the rose was artificial. A man could not see pictures of golden rod with-out going into a spasm. An interesting case, quoted by Doctor Hollopeter, is that of a young woman who tried a mind cure. For three years she was exempt, but before the season came round in the fourth year, the mind curist who had influenced her died

and the hay fever came back. Tea Drinking-Since Americans and English are most prone to take hay fever, and since they are the heaviest tea drinkers among civilized people, it has been hinted that tea might be the provoking cause of the disease, but I have in mind a family in which the only person free from hay fever is the one who empties the teapot a family in which nobody else cares for tea. Besides, we have no information that the Chinese or the Japanese know what has

fever is. Other causes advanced have been super fluous ozone in the air, animal parasites nervous exhaustion, chronic disease of nasal cavities, defective nutrition and exhas received especial attention from physicians, but has not yet been exhaustively

investigated.

The literature of hay fever begins with a book of an Italian doctor, published in 1565. Whether it ever will end or not is another question. Probably not, unless the advance of science succeeds in abolishing the dis-

It is figured that about two-thirds of th sufferers are men, which is not at all favorable to the nervous exhaustion theory since woman is concededly more subject to nervous exhaustion than man. There are three well defined stages of the complaint, and some victims have to go through all of them once a year. First, there is the sneezing, then the descent of the irritation to the throat, and last of all a soreness of the lungs, which precedes the disappearance of hay fever for the year.

The first stage—well, it brings tears to

my eyes to think of it. You sneeze, and the water runs from your eyes almost continuously. Queerly enough the nose does not get sore, as it would in an ordinary cold. In this stage spraying with hydrozone

I do not know. It is supposed by some physicians to kill the "toxin" produced by fermenting pollen; by others, to merely lessen the pollen irritation, and by

others, to have "only a psychic value"—viz., to be part of a mind cure. However, it is certain that a cloth wet thoroughly with quinine solution and spread over the face will make it possible for one to go sleep, even at the time when this first stage of hay fever is the worst.

Iodine, carbolic acid, nitrate of silver, chromic acid and perchloride of mercury are among the powerful drugs that desperate doctors have used in the past. But probably Doctor Hollopeter's reliance or simpler and less painful methods, and methods less likely to injure the tisques is better. He favors "sterilization," and would use boric acid, ten grains to an ounce of water, for spraying. Then he would apply menthol freely. In worse cases he would substitute the Dobell solution for the boric acid. This is the prescription for the Dobell

R.-Solid blearb, and sodil boratts, of each. My or

He also places a great deal of stress on the scrubbing of the interior of the nostrils with cotton, for which it is necessary to use a cotton carrier or a curved aluminum applicator, Blandine compound, a mild s-

rupture a blood vessel. But when the ev ing stage begins you often feel as though you were sure to suffocate, and the victim often becomes unconscious from exhaustion I know no real relief for this save to gar-gle with water into which has been put a little quinine, and to apply vaseline to the

root of the tongue, from which the cough-ing is produced. The last stage is asthma, or much like it. The irritation has got down into the bronchial tubes and the lungs. The suffocation keeps up and becomes worse. You smoke plum or light a mixture of stramonium and gunpowder, which scattered thinly over a sancer will burn freely fumes of this will fill your room, and if you are a flat dweller will create riot in the apartment above you. But if you are a true devotce of hay fever you don't care for that; you rather enjoy it as something to divert your mind from the intolerable an-

RUSH OF TEA IMPORTATIONS.

Shipped by the Way of San Francisco to Save Time.

noyance of throat and lungs.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 8.-The imports of tea into the United States by way of lution of menthol in albolene, is then to be San Francisco during the months of July and August of this year have been large The chief advantages of this treatment beyond precedent. In the month of July are that it permits the patient to go about 2,000,27 pounds passed through the Customare that it permits the patient to go about his business and that it cannot possibly do house, and in August 3,412,137 pounds were him any serious injury. Of course, there are thousands who cannot afford the money as against 1,180,574 pounds received during or the time to go to a section that is ex-empt from the disease.

The second stage I have always found

as against 1,30,34 pounds received during the six months ending June 30.

Port Collector Jackson explains the in-creased tea shipments by the way of San

Francisco on the theory that there is a large saving of time and money to the importers by having tea shipped from the Orient direct to San Francisco, which would not be the case by the roundabout way of New York.

The customs receipts at this port for the month of August were \$505,223.31, of which amount \$30,29.70, nearly one-half of the whole, was paid as duty on tea at 10 cents per yound.

CHILDREN DABBLE IN HYPNOTISM.

Little Girl Falls Into Trance at

Her Playmates' Bidding. REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Seatrice, Neb., Sept. 8.-Even bubles out in this Western country seem to be versed

In occult science. A strange incident hap pened here recently when Lillie Armstrong pened here recently when Lillie Armstrong,
i years oil, west into a trance at the bidding of her playmate, boilty Horn. The
Armstrong girt a proached boilty Horn and
with hance entstretched commanded her
to go to sleep. The little subject immediatesy sank against a tree and fell slowly
to the ground. The other children shook
boilty by the arm, but there was no respense save her heavy breathing.

They could not rouse her until Conrad
Schmidt came along. He is something of
a hypnotist himself, and in a few moments
the girl had recovered.

Midnight in the City.

Midnight in the City.

Hark, the long strokes that tell the midnight hour;
Midnight! and still the feverish city's eyes.
Are widely wakeful, for the turnuit dies.
Slawly, so slowly where the tall roofs tower.
The devotees of Phesure's brilliant flower.
Not yet have cast aside their froile guise;
One well might dream, cave for the purpling siles,
Twere day, distorted by some baleful power.

ut mark adown you narrow thoroughfare.
Where quiet has crept in with soothing
touch,
Those shadow-shrouded figures! Who are

they? Repine and Shame crept from their cyll lair

Where and How the City's Poor, Maimed and Unfortunate Receive Surgical and Medical Treatment.

A burly mechanic may be carried in groaning piteously and apparently at the last extremity. He is laid upon the stretcher and quickly carried to the dressing-rooms. Here he is examined. This ex-amination may disclose the fact that he is merely a trifle shaken up, having falen a short distance. In many cases the doctors find it hard to persuade a patient of this sort that his injuries are really of no im-

find it hard to persuade a patient or this sort that his injuries are really of no importance.

Then, again, an engineer may be borne from the ambulance white to the lips, which he keeps firmly closed. He has been bandaged at the City Dispensary, to which patients are taken for first treatment, so his injuries may not be apparent. He answers the questions put to him while his name is being entered, and not a compilaint escaped him as he is moved from the stretcher to the dressing-table. Yet upon the removal of his bandages it may be found that his flesh has been fairly cooked by escaping steam of some explosion, rendering death only a matter of a few hours. The ageny through which some such men pass without a murmur causes wonder.

Sometimes the bell will ring, giving the call for a stretcher, and the attendants hasten to get their apparatus ready. The ambulance will pull up to disclose some old woman suffering from an attack of rheumatism, which she is magnifying and cherishing as old women will. Nine out of ten of these cases make piteous complaints, but a surprisingly large proportion are found later to be ill mainly in their own imaginations.

Then there is the mother whose child has

later to be ill mainly in their own imaginations.

Then there is the mother whose child has
been attacked by some maiady, who comes to
the hospital frantic with grief and apprehension. The majority of these women
appear at the front door of the institution, their first impuise upon seeing that
their child is ill being to rush to the hospital with it at once. Maternal solicitude
makes them hard to control, and it is diffichit to persuade them to give up the child
long enough for the physicians to examine
it. If the child is the victim of accident
they usually wish to be present in the operating-room, where their lack of self-control would make it hard for the doctors to
do their work.

The City Hospital offers interesting subjects to the student of human nature. Every patient treated at the hospital passes through the receiving room, except when his injury is of such a trifling nature that he comes for a mere dressing of the wound. Every case is entered in the books of the hospital, and there is probably no more typical record of human sunering than those clesely written volumes.

When first taken to the institution, every patient is entered in the books of the reception-room. The attendants in this room, which is a bare spartment, containing merely a coupse of benches and a desk, are notined of the approach of patients in the ambulance by the ringing of an electric bell, which is sounded by the gateman of the imstitution as the ambulance approaches. The number of rings indicate the seriousness of the case, three rings signifying that the patient is helpiess and must be carried upon a stretcher.

It is here that the different stuff of which men is made becomes apparent. Men are brought in groaning and neipless, and upon examination are discovered to be helpiess through sheer nervous fright. Others are carried in and its without making a sound, although examination discloses that they are fairly torn to pleces and cannot possibly survive. Some are in such a state of nervousness that they work themselves into a really dangerous condition, being prostrated by the signt of their own blood, while others who know that their death is only a matter of a few hours are as colland the recovering and neighboring and the neighboring and the visitor from the beds as he passes all wear the same uneasy look induced by pain.

Convalescent Wards.

the beds as he passes all wear the same unears look induced by pain.

Convalescent Wards.

In the convalescent wards the scene is less harrowing, although it can hardly be called cheerful, owing to the monotony of being confined while recovering. As a general thing the convalescents are glad to have some one to talk to and are ready for anything of variety which may lighten their tedious hours.

In some wards a screen may be noticed placed around one of the cots, and, upon approaching it, a man will be found stretched upon his back on the cot. His hands are fastened above his head to the fron framework of the cot by broad leathern straps, and his feet are spread out in the same manner and also secured. In most cases these are prisoner patients who have been injured in some fight which requires their confinement at the hospitals. Occasionally a woman will be seen thus confined. Often she is a criminal whose injuries require her treatment, and yet who would take the first opportunity to escape if unbound. Several attempts at escape have been made by female patients of this character, one case the past winter being frustrated by the action of the nurse, who climbed down the fire escape after the patient who had chosen this mode of escape, and captured the fugitive as she reached the hottom.

The faces of this class of patients are studies in themselves. The expression most general is one of sulky ill-temper, which changes to blazing rage at the slightest provocation. Others of a nature which leans toward cunning will be excessively and cringingly polite to the attendants, striving thereby to gain some advantage, or possibly to further their own escape should their bonds be removed and suspicion as to their probable escape set at rest.

Long Raw of Cells.

Down in the rear of the main building is a long low structure, the windows and down of which are strongly barred. En-

In the there is the mother whose child has been attacked by some maindy, who comes to the hospital frantic with grief, and apprehension. The majority of these women appear at the front door of the institution, their first impulse upon seeing that their child is ill being to rush to the hospital with it at once. Maternal solicitude makes them hard to control, and it is difficult to persuade them to give up the child long enough for the physicians to examine they usually wish to be present in the operating-room, where their lack of self-control would make it hard for the doctors to do their work.

The quiet type of grief in women is seen where some mother has brought a child which is evidently too badly injured to recover. The feelings of many mothers in such a case are too deep for uttrance, and they only hang lovingly over the child, which will soon depart from them forever, their eyes alone expressing the agony they feel. Many seem to be actually stupefied by grief, and their quieter emotion is really more moving than the wild demonstrations of their more nervous sisters.

The Operating-Room.

The scene in the dressing and operating rooms is one which will not be forgotten by any one who has viewed it. Those who have seen Rembrandt's painting. "A Lesson in Annatomy," can remember the atmosphere of suspense which seems to pervade the painting. "A Lesson in Annatomy," can remember the stimosphere of suspense which seems to pervade the painting, and their quieter emotion is really more moving than the surgical wards of the hospital, however, can well be divined from the characters depicted in the painting.

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The departing from the forgotten of the control of the control of the control of the control of t

WHY "BENEVOLENT ASSIMILATION" HAS FAILED.

BY WILLIAM BENGOUGH.

pinos near Las Marinas, in June a year ness," said a scout to me before he shot. Can we wonder that fever-racked ago, a detachment of American troops, un- at a prisoner he had taken. "I'm not American soldiers, whose comrades have der Major Bubb, were forced to leave two goin' to take any more prisoners. I'm go- been mutilated by insurgents, do not live dead Americans on the field. Their muit- in' to kill."

up to the benevolent ideal? Or can we lated bodies were recovered later. The The reports of the War Department pub- wonder that Filipino children do not grow ears had been cut off.

chief scout, upon his first northern expedition, made a collection of right ears of what benevolent assimilation has degenthe Filipinos he killed, keeping them as crated into with many commanders.

In it are absorbed under the conditions of
a guerrilla war?

All honor to the high-minded American
officers and men who are doing their best civilian, employed as General Lawton's means slaughter. trophies in a bottle of alcohol.

creased and became more hideous,

a "humane" war, to treat an noncompart deep into the hearts of the unjustly, practice, ants as friends, to win the Flipinos over friends of Flipino men killed unjustly, theory. to the idea of benevolent assimilation.

they became "amigos," or friends, and not appeal benevolently to the sullen Fill- fore him. How often has that question men smiling peacefully at their windows, exposure and hunger bring fever and crushed by the "sons of Washington," as there was good reason to believe that death, do not incline the Filipino heart they are pleased to call the Americans. these same men had been shooting Mauser to assimilation? That mothers with their "When shall the war cease and we live

Can we wonder that the soldiers found in terror from the advancing troops, are These are questioned in the live up to their orders to be more impressed by the message of death people to answer. What say you, O, sons the people to answer. What say you, O, sons the people to answer. "benevolent" to all white-clothed amigos? which advances with them than with the of Washington?

"Weyler was on to his job," is a popular to live up to our highest ideals!

with clean hearts. with clean hearts.

The Americans had strict orders to wage
Can we wonder at the hate which sinks
The Americans had strict orders to wage
Can we wonder at the hate which sinks
A benevolent war is an absurdity in
The Americans had strict orders to wage
The Americans had strict orders to to the idea of benevolent assimilation. while the survivors are compared to the Stars at first this policy was strictly adhered their hats in teken of respect to the Stars to, but the fighting Filipinos were not and Stripes, which represents to them, not friends, now fighting us?" asked the Governor of St. Isidro, when Lieutenant Commander Gillmore was led, a prisoner, be-

new born babes, who are carried away as brothers?" they add,

In an engagement with a force of Fill- "I'm sick of this benevolent war busi- benevolent assimilation proclamation? up to the benevolent ideal? Or can we lished periodically tell of hundreds of Fill- up impressed with the blessings of Amer-Some weeks before this an American pinos killed and few or no Americans. This ican civilization, when their only lessons in it are absorbed under the conditions of

Naturally these outrages stirred feelings saying among the soldiers now. The policy They are the leaven in the lump of mis-

Naturally these outrages stirred feelings of retaliation. The friends of the mutilated Americans swore vengeance. The Filipinos had evidently already begun their work of revenge. Thus barbartities naturally increased and became more hideous.

They are the leaven in the lump of misor of retaliation. The friends of the mutilated among the most revolting ident's glittering phrase has never been phases of this miserable Filipino business accurately defined, we cannot wonder that is the inevitable brutalizing of thousands there are many incongruous interpretative forms of the most revolting ident's glittering phrase has never been phases of this miserable Filipino business accurately defined, we cannot wonder that is the inevitable brutalizing of thousands there are many incongruous interpretative forms. trusted with its enforcement.

vantage, for by a simple change of ciothes Can we wonder that whips and kicks do mander Gillmore was led, a prisoner, befree to enter or leave the American lines. pino servants, who will not work with been asked by puzzled Filipinos, who canAs our troops entered a town after a American energy? That the loss of home not understand why their aspirations for
fight and saw the white-clothed brown and property, flight into the hills, where liberty and independence should be

bullets into us an hour before. new born babes, who are carried away as brothers?" they add.

Can we wonder that the soldiers found in terror from the advancing troops, are These are questions for the American